

JAI

The mighty lion, before whom stood the little *jackal*, the faithful spy of the king of beasts. *Arab. and Pope's M. Scrib.*
JACKANAPES. *n. f.* [*jack* and *ape*.]
 1. Monkey; an ape.
 2. A cockcomb; an impertinent.

—That *jackanapes* with fears. *Shakep.*
 People wondered how such a young upstart *jackanapes* should grow to pert and faucy, and take so much upon him. *Arab.*
JACKDA'W. *n. f.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.
 To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the shape of man. *Watts.*

JACKET. *n. f.* [*jaquet*, French.]
 1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.
 In a blue *jacket*, with a cross of red. *Hubbard's Tale.*
 And here a failor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Swift.*
 Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd *jacket*,
 Tosses the glove, and jakes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*
 2. To beat one's *JACKET*, is to beat the man.
 She fell upon the *jacket* of the parson, who stood gaping at her. *L'Estrange.*

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It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and jade any thing too far. *Bacon's Essay.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last
 Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast,
 No favour for the stallion we retain,
 And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Latta.*

There are seasons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with study or thinking; or upon some other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.
 If we live thus tamely,
 To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet,
 Farewell nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.
 The honourable blood
 Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom. *Shakep. Hen. VI.*
 4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.
 I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me; for every reason excites to this. *Shakep. Twelfth Night.*

To *JADE*. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.
 Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last; they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *Smith's Sermon.*

JADISH. *adj.* [from *jade*.]
 1. Vicious; bad; as an horse.
 That horse'd us on their backs, to show us
 A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
 When once the people get the *jadish* trick
 Of throwing off their kings, no ruler's safe. *Southern.*

2. Unchaste; incontinent.
 'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. *L'Estrange.*

To *JAGG*. *v. a.* [*gagaw*, hits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.
 Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many jagged on the sides. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The jagging of pinks and gilliflowers is like the inequality of oak-leaves; but they never have any small plain parts. *Bac.*
 The banks of that sea must be jagged and torn by the impetuous assaults, or the silent underminings of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentl.*

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose young branches are soft, and whose leaves are jagged. *Watts.*
JAGG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.
 The figure of the leaves is divided into so many jagged or scallops, and curiously indented round the edges. *Ray.*
 Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and jagged in the hive, and make them as smooth as possible. *Mort. Husbandry.*

JAGGY. *adj.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated.
 His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;
 His shoulders and his sides were scald'd with gold;
 Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes;
 His teeth stood jaggy in three dreadful rows. *Addison.*

They joyful leave their jaggy tails behind. *Thomson's Autumn.*
JAGGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *jagg*.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.
 First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain with your coal or lead, before you give them their veins or jaggedness. *Peacham on Drawing.*

JAIL. *n. f.* [*geol*, French.] A goal; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. See *GAOL*. It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers *jail*.
 Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him. *Shakep.*
 A dependant upon him paid six pound ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail*. *Clarendon.*

He fight'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew
 'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*
 One *jail* did all their criminals restrain,
 Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain. *Dryden.*

JAILBIRD. *n. f.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a jail.
JAILER. *n. f.* [from *jail*.] A gaoler; the keeper of a prison.
 Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from it, as well because she shunn'd it, fearing and disdaining his mind, as because of her jealous *jailer*. *Sidney.*

This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth
 Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 His power to hollow caverns is confin'd;
 There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;
 With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
 And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryden's En.*

Palamon, the prisoner knight,
 Restless for woe, arose before the light;
 And with his *jailer's* leave, desir'd to breathe
 An air more wholesome than the damp beneath. *Dryden.*

JAKE.

JAR

JAKES. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A house of office.
 I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of *jakes* with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Their fordid avarice rakes
 In excrements, and hires the very *jakes*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 Some have filled the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

JALAP. *n. f.* [*jalap*, French; *jalepium*, low Latin.]
Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy and hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It was not known in Europe 'till after the discovery of America, and had its name *jalepium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was discovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative in all cases where ferous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

JAMB. *n. f.* [*jamb*, French.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.
 No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the fore-side of the chimney *jamb*. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

JAMBICK. *n. f.* [*iambique*, French; *iambicus*, Latin.] Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately; used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.
 In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
 It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:
 Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
 In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

To *JANGLE.* *v. n.* [*jangler*, French. *Skinner.*] To altercation; to quarrel; to bicker in words.
 Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentiles agree,
 This civil war of wits were much better us'd
 On Navarre and his book-men. *Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

So far am I glad it did do fort,
 As this *jangling* esteem a sport. *Shakespeare.*
 There is no error which hath not some appearance of probability resembling truth, which when men, who study to be singular, find out, straining reason, they then publish to the world matter of contention and *jangling*. *Raleigh.*

To *JANGLE.* *v. a.* To make to sound untunably.
 Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,
 Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harsh. *Shak. Hamlet.*
 'Ere Gothic forms were known in Greece,
 And in our verse 'ere monkish rhimes
 Had *jangle'd* their fantastic chimes. *Prior.*

JANGLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.
JANIZARY. *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king.
 His grand vizier, presuming to invest
 The chief imperial city of the West,
 With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;
 The standards lost, and janizaries slain,
 Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*

JANNOCK. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of *bancock*.] Oat-bread. A northern word.
JANTY. *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, French.] Showy; flustering.
 This sort of woman is a *janty* flatterer: she hangs on her cloaths, plays her head, and varies her posture. *Speator.*

JANUARY. *n. f.* [*Januarius*, Latin.] The first month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was among the Romans consecrated.
 January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from Janus, painted with two faces, signifying providence. *Peacham.*

JAPAN. *n. f.* [from *Japan* in *Asia*, where figured work was originally done.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.
 The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass, of great value, with a stroke of her brush. *Swift.*

To *JAPAN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures.
 For not the desk with silver nails,
 Nor bureau of expence,
 Nor standish well *japan'd*, avails
 To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

2. To black shoes. A low phrase.
 The god of fire
 Among these gen'rous presents joins his part,
 And aids with foot the new *japaning* art. *Gay's Trivia.*

JAPANER. *n. f.* [from *japan*.]
 1. One skilled in japan work.
 2. A shoeblack.

The poor have the same itch;
 They change their weekly barter, weekly news,
 Prefer a new *japaner* to their shoes. *Pope's Horace.*
 To *JAR.* *v. n.* [from *comp*, anger, Saxon; or *guerre*, war, French; or *garren*, old Teutonic, to clamour.]

1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.
 A hollow groan, a murr'ring wind arose;
 The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,
 Sent out a *jarring* sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*
 My knees tremble with the *jarring* blow. *Gay.*

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2. To strike or sound untunably.
 O, you kind gods!
 Cure this great breach in his abused nature:
 Th' untun'd and *jarring* fensels, O, wind up,
 Of this child-changed father. *Shakep. King Lear.*

I perceive you delight not in music.
 —Not a whit, when it *jars* so. *Shakespeare.*
 A firing may *jar* in the best master's hand,
 And the most skilful archer mis his aim. *Roscommon.*
 He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,
 And every passion aptly harmoniz'd
 Amid' a *jarring* world. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.
 At last, though long, our *jarring* notes agree. *Shakep.*
 For orders and degrees
 Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Venulus concluded his report:
 A *jarring* murmur fill'd the factious court:
 As when a torrent rolls with rapid force,
 The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,
 Roars horrible. *Dryden's En.*

4. To quarrel; to dispute.
 When those renowned noble peers of Greece,
 Through stubborn pride, among themselves did jar,
 Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
 Then Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar. *Spenser.*
 They must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends, in which alone they can jar and oppose each other. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

JAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.
 In *r*, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling *jar*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Clash; discord; debate.
 He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
 And yet his peace is but continual *jar*:
 O miserable men, that to him subject are! *Fairy Queen.*
 Naughtless, my brother, since we parted are
 Unto this point, we will appease our *jar*. *Hubbard's Tale.*
 Force would be right; or rather, right and wrong,
 Between whose endless *jar* justice prelates,
 Would lose their names, and so would justice too. *Shakep.*

3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; half opened.
 The chattering with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a *jar*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

4. [Giarro, Italian.] An earthen vessel.
 About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*
 He mead for cooling drink prepares,
 Of virgin honey in the *jar*. *Dryden.*

Warriors welter on the ground,
 Whilst empty *jars* the dire defeat refund. *Garth.*
JARDES. *n. f.* [French.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This distemper in time will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is most common to managed horses, that have been kept too much upon their haunches. *Farrier's Dict.*

JARGON. *n. f.* [*jargon*, French; *gerigonça*, Spanish.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.
 Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonstration, yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain fustian or *jargon*. *Bramhall.*
 From this last toil again what knowledge flows?
 Just as much, perhaps, as flows
 That all his predecessor's rules
 Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*

During the usurpation an infusion of enthusiastick *jargon* prevailed in every writing.
JARGONELLE. *n. f.* See *PEAR*, of which it is a species. *Swift.*

JASHAWK. *n. f.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*
JASMINE. *n. f.* [*jasmín*, French.] It is often pronounced *jef-jasmine*.
 It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, which is cut into several segments at the brim, out of whose cup arises the pointal, which afterward becomes the fruit or pod, which, for the most part, grows double and open lengthwise, discovering the seeds, which are oblong, and have a border round them: these are ranged over each other like scales on a house, and are fastened to the placenta. *Miller.*

Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely range;
 From *jasmine* grove to grove may'st wander. *Thomson.*

JASMIN.